

## **BOS Runway 27 Compliance Update**

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#### **Outline**

- Background
- Overview of the Analysis Process
- Compilation of Results
- Comparison of Results to Previous Analyses
- Analysis of Bad Performers
- Analysis of Miss Distance
- Conclusions





### **Background**

- Prior to July 2005, Massport (MPA) had been compiling information on Runway 27 jet departures
- The Runway 27 Advisory Committee asked FAA to do their own independent assessment
- FAA tasked the Air Traffic Airspace Lab (ATA Lab) to perform analysis
- ATA Lab analyzed nine months of radar data (July 2005 March 2006)
  - Labor-intensive manual processing
  - ATA Lab showed better compliance than earlier MPA analysis
- The MITRE Corporation's Center for Advanced Aviation System Development (CAASD), as the FAA's Federally Funded Research and Development Center (FFRDC) was assigned two tasks:
  - Perform an independent Offload analysis to confirm ATA Lab findings
  - Develop an automated system for ongoing reporting





#### The CAASD Difference

- The MITRE Corporation has helped the FAA address the nation's most critical aviation issues since the company's creation in 1958
- In 1990, the FAA designated MITRE's aviation program as an FFRDC and created CAASD
  - We work in the public interest, operating as FAA's strategic partner
  - We are organized as an independent, not-for-profit entity with limitations and restrictions to ensure the highest levels of objectivity
  - We have a degree of access and a long-term perspective not shared by commercial contractors
- Our mission is to advance the safety, security, effectiveness, and efficiency of aviation in the United States and around the world





# **Overview of the Analysis Process**



#### **Offload Data**

- Currently, the National Offload Program Archive includes radar data from 77 Terminal Radar Approach Controls (TRACONs) and 20 Air Route Traffic Control Centers (ARTCCs)
- Data compiled from Automated Radar Terminal System IIIA (ARTS IIIA), Common ARTS, and Standard Terminal Automation Replacement System (STARS) facilities
- Flight tracks from multiple radars and facilities can be easily linked
- Offload at Boston TRACON (A90)
  - Logan's primary radar is an Airport Surveillance Radar Model 9 (ASR-9)
  - A90 is a STARS facility
  - Five-second radar hits with automated post-processing to link points to form tracks



# **Alignment Between Runways and Arrivals Demonstrates Data Accuracy**



Source: National Offload Program Archive, Selected Arrivals from Nov 2006 through Jan 2007.



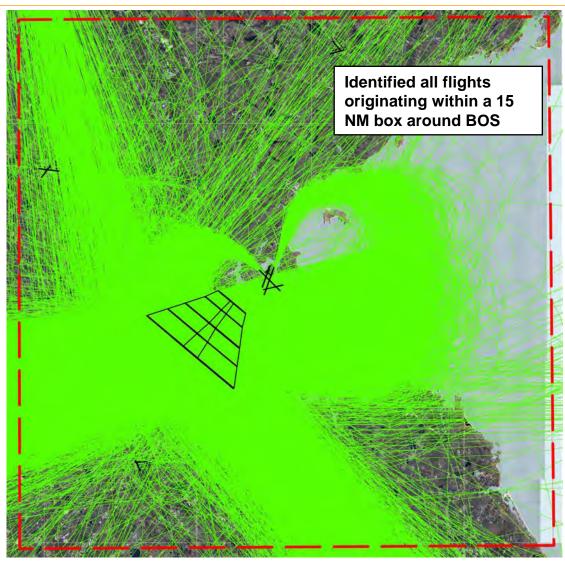
### **Analysis Process**

- Step 1: Identify BOS departures
- Step 2: Eliminate Turboprops, Props, Helicopters, and flights with no equipment type
- Step 3: Identify gate crossings and eliminate departures from other runways
- Step 4: Categorize flights based on gate crossing combinations
- Step 5: Eliminate "Late Pickups" and "Early Drops"
- Step 6: Visual inspection and re-categorization as necessary





# **Step 1: Identify BOS Departures**





## **Step 2: Eliminate Non-Jet Aircraft Types**

- Aircraft Type Categories
  - J Known jets
  - **T** Turboprops
  - P Props
  - **H** Helicopters
  - ? Unknown aircraft types
  - Null Null aircraft type or new aircraft type that has not yet been categorized





### **Step 3: Identify Gate Crossings**

- Different types of gates were created
  - Gates along the Runway 27 departure corridor to identify corridor compliance
  - Gates off each runway end to eliminate flights from other runways
  - A supplemental gate for separating Runway 22R departures from Runway 27 departures
- For each radar track, gate crossings were identified and flagged
  - For the gates off each runway end, crossings below 5,000 feet were identified
  - For the Runway 27 gates and the supplemental gate, crossings below 12,000 feet were identified





## Runway 27 Corridor Center Gates

